### Can Children Get Long COVID?

Post-COVID conditions appear to be less common in children and adolescents, but long-term effects can occur. Young children may have trouble describing the problems they are experiencing.

School administrators, counselors, and nurses can work with families and healthcare professionals to provide assistance for children with post-COVID conditions, particularly those experiencing thinking, concentrating, or physical difficulties.

## What are the Symptoms of Long COVID?

Post-COVID conditions can include a wide range of ongoing health problems; these conditions can last weeks, months, or longer. Sometimes the symptoms can even go away or come back again.

### **Common Long COVID Symptoms**

### General

- Tiredness or fatigue that interferes with daily life
- Symptoms that get worse after physical or mental effort
- Fever

### Neurological

- Difficulty thinking or concentrating
- Headache
- Sleep problems
- Dizziness when you stand
- Pins-andneedles feelings
- Change in smell or taste
- Depression or anxiety

### Respiratory & Heart

- Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Cough
- Chest pain
- Fast-beating or pounding heart

#### Other

- Joint or muscle pain
- Rash
- Changes in menstrual cycles

### Digestive

- Diarrhea
- Stomach pain

# Long COVID:

# Know the Facts





Find a COVID-19
Vaccine!



Find COVID-19
Treatment!



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As of 10/14/2022

Visit www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/long-term-effects for the most updated information.

### What is Long COVID?

Some people who have been infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 can experience long-term effects from their infection. Long COVID can also be known as long-haul COVID, post-COVID condition, and chronic COVID.

### How Can You Prevent Long COVID?

The best way to prevent post-COVID illness is to protect yourself and others from becoming infected. For those eligible, staying up to date with vaccination against COVID-19 can help prevent COVID-19 infection and protect against severe illness.



### Who Gets Long COVID?

Most often people who had severe COVID-19 illness, but anyone who has had COVID-19 can experience long COVID symptoms, even people who had mild or no symptoms.

### Other at-risk groups:

- People who had more severe COVID-19 illness, especially those who were hospitalized or needed intensive care.
- People who had underlying health conditions prior to COVID-19.
- People who did not get a COVID-19 vaccine.
- People who experience multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS) during or after COVID-19 illness.





### **How to Live with Long COVID?**

The best types of treatments that can help treat Long COVID are still being investigated. However, there are steps you can take to help manage symptoms:

- Take breaks from watching, reading, or listening to news stories, including social media.
   Hearing about COVID-19 repeatedly can be upsetting.
- Take care of your body.
  - Take deep breaths, stretch, meditate, or practice mindfulness.
  - Try to eat healthy, wellbalanced meals.
  - Exercise, if you can. Listen to signs from your body.
  - Get plenty of sleep.
  - Avoid alcohol and drugs.
- Make time to unwind. If you feel able to, try to do some activities you enjoy.
- Connect with others. Talk with people you trust about your concerns and how you are feeling.